RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

Heaven, Earth and the Lower Regions as Preached from Different Pulpits.

The Work of Christianity at Home and Abroad.

Christian Charity, Relations of God and Man, Ideas, Reulities and Statist es Discoursed On.

Sermons by Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky; Rev. Drs. Chaple and Hepworth, Rev. Henry Ward Beech r. Mr. Milbarn, the Blind Preacher; Messrs. Paddock, McNanghten and Aikman, and Oliver Dyer.

The attendance at the churches yesterday was decidedly cheering, as far as outward appearances may be regarded, and it is to be hoped that the food of Christianity dispensed may have fallen to worthy objects and on good ground. There was no promi nent religious sensation to claum general attention but the discourses in the several churches were nevertheless eloquent and entertaining, as may be judged from the reports of the principal ones as

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, ON BIOCKLYN HEIGHTS.

Christianity a Cloak—Sermon by Bishop Cum-mins, of Kenancky.

Rev. Dr. Cummins, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky,
preached in the new Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Aun, on Brooklyn Heights, from Matthew XI., 6-"And blessed is he whosoever shall not be offended in me." After referring to the circumstances attending the utterance of this language the speaker said that this is a day of offences in the Christian Courch. Men stood aloof from Christianity because of these, and asked are there Christians indeed The history of the Church of Christ was a record of shame and reproach, of feuds and dissension, of war and bloodshed that might well be blotted There was not a crime known to humanity that had not been perpetrated by men professing Christianity, and rum and desolution had accompa-nied the banner of the Prince of Peace. Caristian munisters had preached crusades; Christian churches had instituted dungeous, torture and the stake, and monsters of iniquity had appeared in the inghest seats of the Church, is this Christianaty asked the nineteenin century; if so better that it had never existed. What was the reason? The religion of Christ was not responsible for this. Men had used Christianity as they would anything else to cleak their own ambition and further their selish ends, and these alone had caused the offences charged to Christianity. If Christianity was not divine now could it have lived so long? Had it been human it would have perished long ago, but instead it was still marching on to the conquest of the world and the elevation of maakind. When he was asked if Christianity was not a failure, and if the nineteenth century was not a failure, and if the nineteenth century was not a failure, and if the nineteenth century was not a failure, and if the nineteenth century was not a failure, and if the nineteenth century was not a failure, and if the nineteenth century was not a failure, and if the nineteenth century was not a failure, and if the nineteenth century was not a failure, and if the nineteenth century was not a failure and if the medical concept that the lands of which the Indian Ocean beats.

Another cause of offence to the world was the endless confroverses among religious sects. The world pointed to the unceasing dissensions of the very disciples of Christ, and said when the Church united upon the true way then they would come into it. It was a gignatic delision to expect all uen to think alike. There was the same difference in minds as in tae endless warety of forest leaves, and if there was any truth at all in Christianity, had not these differences of opinions been permitted by Him who garchased it with his own precious blood, the flead of the Church, the Son of the Pring God He believed that all who were really Christians, of whatever church or seet they might be, belonged to the one great Church or seet they might be, be munisters had preached crusades; Christian churches had instituted dungeons, torture and

tan; and how many minds go back to some form now sleeping in the churchyard, whose godly his had itself been a sthining evidence of the train and holiness of Christianity. It was no excuse for sinners that the Church was faulty. Unitely men who were in it made it so; and instead of standing aloof and pointing to the offences of Christianity we should by our purity of life strive to clevate the Church above those who bring it to scorn, and make it more like unto lim who said, "Biessed is he whosoever shall not be offended in me."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY

The Comprehensiveness of Christian Churity-

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapin. Rev. Dr. Chapin took the text of his dis yesterday morning from Matthew v., 16;-"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." The preacher said that this injunctiontaken in connection with other facts-illustrated the comprehensiveness of Christian truth. opening the sixth chapter of Matthew and rending ction with moral duties was virtu connection with moral duties was virtually prohibitory, for there we were told that our charities and our prayers must be unostentations. Thus it seemed that the entire process of our religious life was to be a secret trans-There was, at least in many men, a sensidiveness which cannot appear to the common world by an expression of their views. There were also people who seemed to be unimpassioned and ever cool, and yet were full of the warmest and highest feelings. With them the roots of the heart seem to be the most tender and the most tenderons. Sometimes an extreme roughness and binthess was the being an extreme roughness and binthess was the colly manner under watch this sensitiveness and standard seem to the colly manner under watch this sensitiveness and seemed the high rin that covered the ripe and fuscions juices of the fruit. This sensitiveness was better than that kind of zeal which characterized other men in the shape of formally and so forth, and which was virtually turced. The fact that we usee more religions words than another, and assumed what might be called technicality, was no proof that he lead a more religions the than his felicis man. He did believe that there was more religion than was represented by any scatistics. At the same time we should renormiser what he had already said about the basines of the New Testament and not take any one test or passage exclusively. We should take the whole of Scripture, and we would find that he wife was ready animated with religious sentiment and conviction would in some way give expression to his thoegaits and reclinge, atthough the true christian standard the metive determined the character of the act. Thus we were not to give a major from that the world and that he wife was ready animated. According to we true thristian standard the metive determined the character of the act. Thus we were not to give a major proy merely to be seen of men. We were to let our fight sinus that men, seeing our good works, mixing glorify our Fatter, who is in Reaven. If the hight were really in us it would shing just as a dimension of the character of the act. Thus we were not to give a major throw for the mention of the frumitry. The mental before us reminded man, in the first place, of the Augustanes of an own individuality. The m tiveness which cannot appear to the common world by an expression of their views. There were also

contending that in all spheres of life every individual should let his light shine in the world, and by doing so in a proper manner his works would be as acceptable to God as if he immured himself in a cloister or convent and shut himself out entirely and forever from the world without.

PLYMOUTH CHUNCH.

The Harmony of the Human Characte, Morred by Little Paulis Stermon by the Rev. Henry

Ward Betcher.

The text selected yesterday by the Rev. Mr.
Betcher was from the First Epistle of St. John, v.,
168—"If any man see his brother sin a sin which is not unto death, he shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that sin not unto death. There is a sin unto death: I do not say that he shall pray for it." The reverend gentleman proceeded to point cut the errors of talking about one's own improperties. He contended, however, that while a man benefitted. should be relicent concerning his absurdities and mistakes he should nevertheless always be ready and willing to admit his faults. Man should cultivate straightforwardnesss and a frank and truthful bearing towards his fellow beings. His moral growth should be relieved from all those petty entanglements which marred the harmony and beauty of his existence. The little faults which characterized the invest of many, though oftentimes trival, were fusicious and much to be reprehended. They were productive of mischief, and when allowed to grow became rulhous. They were like moths, that denaced and destroyed the appearance of that which they settled upon and gaswed. They mured the character, symmetry, proportions and beauty of the human being, and while those faults might not totally destroy they spoiled it in little parts. Take a diamond which had a flaw in it, and the admiration that otherwise might attent to it was lost, and so it was with respect to the disposition and character at large. Little flaws in character took away the beauty that made moral art. How many hobic creatures there were whose moral influence was diminished and wasted! They resembled some delicious fruits surrounded by misties, briars and nettles, so much so that the effect of their beauty was eatherly lost. Moreover, many men who might, even in this world, be happy, rendered themselves writhout knowing the reason therefor. Their minds were out of time. After alluding at some length to the great hight and apparently trivial blemishes the reverent geniteman proceeded to point out the necessity of totally discarding and abandoning them. Some men were totally devoid of generous and sympathetic feeling, though possessed of other excellent qualifies. We like laulist that bring men closer to us in sympathy and sensibility, and a man that did not care for his neighbor, if he did not care for human life, if such a man were like an angel he was a devil. He showed the evil effects of old and stubborn pride, the possession of hard power and cruel selfshness. If a man were filed with the grandest qualities that adorned the human character ways be ready and willing to admit his faults. Man should cultivate straightforwardnesss and

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Unitarian Idea of God-Sermon by Rev.

Dr. Hepworth.
The Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street, of which Dr. Osgood was formerly the pastor, was fitted to its utmost capacity yesterday morning by a fashionable congregation, the preacher being the Rev. George H. Hepworth, and the subject "The Umtarian Idea of God." After the usual services the reverend gentleman announced his text as the twenty-third verse of the second chapter of Revela-

And I will kill her children with death, and all the churches shall know that I am he which searchest the veins and bearts, and I will give unto every one of you according to his works. Introducing his subject with a sharp commentary on the doctrines of the day, the preacher dwelt at considerable length on the fact that in most churches the people were taught to regard the beneficent God as a cruel and remorseless Being. Puritanism, vorn of blood and of the sword's point, revergeful and merchess, permeated the churenes of the reformed religion, and the principles and passions which prevalled at the time when witches were burned on Boston Common and Christian women were wildped for violating the Mosaic law, tinctured the doctrines taught from thousands of pulpits in this Christian land and in this enlightened century. All the mild teachings of the Gospei were disregarded by these fanatics and the God of Love was pictured as a despot and a tyrant. What more cruel—what more tyrannical than the charge? If you have not believed you must be damned. How many thousands are driven into infideity by these atrocious doctrines! How many say, If this is the God to whom I am to bow the knee I would rather go to held than obey him! The preacher's mother was in the habit of saying, when reading the Lord's Prayer she stopped at the words, "Thy will be done," "No, not on earth, Lord." She felt, as the character of God was explained to her, that this will was as hard as iron. It may be said that the world is getting more enlightened in this respect, and perhaps it is; but the system remains. It is, indeed, wonderful that in this enlightened age people should retain the unwholesome laces of past centuries respecting the Deity. We have still in the churches outside the Unitarian a system of rewards and punishments tanght. God is represented as saying:—"If you do well you shall be rewarded. If you do wrong I will burn you up." Illustrating this by reference to mundane matters, the rewarded. If you do wrong I will burn you up." Illustrating this by reference to mundane matters, the rewarded. If you do wrong I will burn you up." Illustrating this by reference to mundane matters, the reversed gentleman quoted Frankfin's moto, that "honesty was the best policy." This principle of being right because it is politic is, when adopted by any man, a proof that dislonesty would be more congenial if it was as saic. Its prevalence among our mercantile community is an element of of blood and of the sword's point, revergeful and merciless, permeated the churches of the reformed our mercantile community is an element of insecurity. Put that man into a "corner" and see now he will act. Most of our great bank defalcations are caused by this want of proper principle among business men. Many men there are who are not honest from policy, but who possess a sense of honor, a knowledge that God regards them and watches their every movement; these act right in all their transactions, whether gold is high or low. Those who act on the "nouesty the best policy" rule symbolize the Caivinists in their idea of God—heaven for the good, hell for the bad; but those who are honest and right in all their dealings, because they feel that God is watching and guiding them. represent the Unitarian idea of the Supreme Being. The reverend preacher said that with full knowledge of the importance of the statement he had no hestiation in declaring that the world was at the feet of the Unitarian Church. Issteing to the truths of Christianity as they came from Christ. Unitarianism insists, in spite of the terrible doctrines of the canroles, that God is good. The religion that cannot stand the test of common sense is wrong and cannot hye in this enlightened age. We believe not in the doctrine of damnation, but in love. Unitarianism teaches that man's best friend is the Unicenea, and that the only true mouve to trive you to duty is that God smiles upon you, supports you in sickness and poverty and spreads his wide arms over you in the watches of the night, the greatest power in human life is the love of God, and He is our Father who are in neaven.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The Family Relation-Its Beauty and Blessedness-Sermon by Rev. Wm. Alkman. The Rev. William Alkman preached the first of a series of discourses on the 'Family Life' yesterday morning, at the Spring street Presbyterian church. The attendance was very large, the church being filed by a congregation of adults. After the preliminary services the reverend gentleman read and made a running commentary on the eleventa chapter of St. Luke, after which the vast assemblage united in singing the cighty-fourth psaim. Selecting his text from Psalm Ixviii., 6—"God, setteth the solitary in families; He bringeth out those which are bound with chains; but the rebedious dwell in a dry land"—the minister said:—This passage, said he, embodies the gist of that precept which seam the bond of minon in the family relation and consecrates the most hallowed of all earthly associations. Man was not made for solitude, to commune with his own dark images and set at naught the requirements of scripture and society, which make it imperative on every one to assume a tile so God-like and blessed. Alen may seek hermitages and dwell alone with their diseased minds, brooding over their ills, but tims does not exempity the commands of the bryine Word; rather does such a mode of existence dery what was designed as the purest of all earthly bonds. But this is only one way of avoiding the family relation; there are others. Dissipated men go into organization, form social clubs, where they riot and make merry; others band together to work out problems of communities. Canvents, morasteries and all institutions which flourish with the idea of founding and perpetualing an intercourse and association in definace of the family relation are irregular, and do not realize the high holmess of which this intinsate union is capable. Whether the communities emprace Fourier's plan or any other it matters not; for they all rear their bullwarks in opposition to the proclaimer mandates of God. In South Africa and heathen countries the ignorant barbarians never participate in the relations of family at the fireside. The family relation is known and homored in every enlightened country, but among the dark and superstitions if never obtains. Hence the family relation is the hispmeet of civilization. Folygamy must be pronounced a crime. The scriptural proofs are often asked. They are numerous and comprise the text of the whole difference of the self-text of the whole and the self-respect of woman herself are.

The reverend gentle united in singing the cighty-fourth psaim. Se lecting his text from Psalm Ixviii., 6-God,

sweets of matrimony, the pleasantness of a family circle and the necessity of a more extended observance of book.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUS.

Poor Salbors a Proy to Sharks—Sermen by Rev. Dr. Milbarn, the "Blind Preachey," At the morning service yesterday in the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, Twenty-fifth afreet, the Rev. W. H. Milburn. The well known "blind preacher," ad-dressed a large and interested congrexation on behalf of the mission for the protection of unsophis-ticated mariners. He took his text from Romans .. 14, 15-"I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarlans; both to the wise and to the unwise So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also."

He said a single man is the epitome of history. His nature and intellect are the product of all the centuries. He is in a manner a result of all the men who have been before him. The lineaments of one hun-

have been before him. The lineaments of one hundred ancestors were in a man's face. It is not alone the fibre of our frames we have got thus, not alone the strength or weakness or our blood, but m a much larger degree our vices and virtues—the depin of our degeneracy or the nobinity of our aspirations being by a kind of natural law of entail transmitted from sire to son.

To the past—to those who have gone before us—we are deeply indebted. We have not made the world what it is. The vast and uncountable comforts of our material cit. "Zation, the weath and magnificence of our knowledge, the variety, ingenuity and almost omnipotence of our mechanical appliance—these have all been bequeathed to us. To build up society as we now find it our forefathers toned and bled; they made weary journeys over land and sea; they drained marshes; they hewed down forests; they turned independent of and of labor—product. To this end warriors bied, poets sang, sages legislated, scholars and students, "Jakkhed o'er with the pale cast of thought," compiled the written monuments of human wiedom and knowledge. Home and Mileon, and Shaksspeare and others, who had sent a stream of illumination through the ages, were only working in accord with humanity in our behalf. As he passed along on the sidewalas of this city he remembered that they were beliewed with tears and could telt takes full of tragos horior, in which we were all more or less interested. In a word, all we have has come to us from others, and we are debiors.

How Paul, the great and ascomplished aposite of the Gentiles, feit this obligation he tells us in the text which has been quoted. A prisoner in chains, he carries the fain of the Lord Jesus into the golden house of Nora, and in an atmosphere debaucace by every species of saturalian orgies he wine followers to Christ and to Christian deciphine. To one class of men—those who had made the boundless ocean a vast commercial highway—we owed much of our greatness. What return, however, was made to the simple sailor when he land

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Parewell Missionary Meeting-Address by Rev. Mr. Paddock.
At St. Peter's church, State street, Brooklyn, a

fareweil missionary meeting was beld last night to take leave of the Rev. William J. Boone (son of the late Bishop Boone), who, with his wife, is to sail this day to join the mission in China. After the ordinary service the Rev. John A. Paddock addressed the congregation, which was not large, on the very interesting event, and said that in 1836 Mr. Boone left this country for the purpose of entering upon the vast field of China as a missionary from this country. At that time he stood alone in the work he had undertaken was so important that it was deemed by the Episcopal Church of America meet and right that he should go forth strengthened with the dignify of the highest office the Church could give him, and he returned to Caina as Bishop Boone. The history of the mission in China was the history that has distinguished the Christian Church in all ages—struggle, affliction, adversity, trials, and then trumphant success. We had been very much struck with the observation which he had heard Bishop Boone make when some one remarked to him that after ame years of labor there was but one convert, Bishop Boone replied that he did not labor for converts, but he preached to glorify Christ, and that he felt that in God's own time the fruit of his labors would be seen and that God would pour out this Holy Spirit on the land. After twenty-seven years of labor lishop Boone was taken away and his remains rest in that far of land. If it were true that the spirits of the departed were permitted to know that which was going on on earth it might be supposed that the father was present in this last servicing the supposed that the father was present in this last servicing the form of the consecrated the son to that moor and God had been pleased to honor that consecration. Mr. Boone had been educated for this missionary work and he was going out to supply the place left vacant by his father, and to could ofter no better wish than that he might be as faithful and useful a worker as his father.

Aft. Boone said that the occasion was one that called from the congregation their sympathy towards him. It was a country which they knew very little about, and the extent of which it was very difficult to realize. It contained a population of about ten times that of America—nearly 400,000,000 of persons, and which meant 400,000,000 of persons, and when head he maritime station of Hong Kong, there had been a large numb work he had undertaken was so important that it

had been a consistent disciple of the Lord. In one of the enurches there had been nearly four hundred baptized. Mr. Boone then referred to the progress of Christianity at several other stations, in all of which there were many encouraging facts of a similar order. He triged the necessity that was imposed upon the Christian Unurch, to sustain the mission-

upon the Christian Unurch, to sustain the mission-aries in so vast a field of labor, not only by the giv-ling of suscriptions, but also by prayer. Kev. Dr. Benjamin W. Paddock briefly addressed the congregation in a similar strain, after which a collection for the Chinese mission was taken up.

YORKVILLE PRESBY TERIAN CHURCH. Rome, Liberty and the Ecumenteal Cornell-Sermon by Rev. Mr. MacNaughton.

There was an unusually numerous attendance at the Yorkville Presbyterian charch, in Eighty-sixth street, last evening. The subject of the discourse, as previously announced, "Rome, Liberty and the cumenical Council," no doubt contributed somewhat to this result. As the basis of his sermon he ook as his text Matthew vii, 7-"Ask and it shall be given unto you; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." Christian liberty and Roman despotism, he insisted by way of introduction, has strong points of similarity. The Christian principle was inherently active. It would tolerare no slotn. It was the same with Romanism; it was perpetually vigilant; it never sieeps. After tracing the philosophy of Christian liberty and the sentiment underlying Popery he proceeded to show that Christian liberty does no restrain philosophical investigation, but on the contrary invites the most thorough investigation. It was not so, he urged, with Popery. Roman Catholicism moved in dark paths and sought to keep the people in darkness. Only by throwing clouds about its creed could it maintain its vitality. Christianity was open and free. There was that in the appealing to the reason and consciences of men. It satisfied the cravings that all other creeds and philosophers could not satisfy. Christianity demanded implicit faith in the early times. The result was that the exercise of free thought came to be recognized as something antagonistic to Christian faith. At length there arose a broader area of liberty. Men began to ask who they were, and what was their destiny. He traced the era or despoisin in the medieval ages. The corn was robbed of its Kernel and the missis were given to the poor. Religious life in its highest aspect was regarded as lifting one above the ordinary duties of life. It had nothing to do with the plain duties of every day life, the duties of business and the reintons of nome. Christianity became a sort of transcendentailsm. The divine was extolled at the expense of the human. Theology was raised upon the ruins of science and art. He reviewed the theology of the old schools, and gave a resume of the times of the Reformation. It was not till men began to understand the true teachings of Jesus Christianity comprehended; not until this time was it seen that Christianity was not alten to art and science. Everything that elevated humanity, that gives dignity to mankind, everything that builds society upon a true basis—the press, the steam engine and the teaching of Jesus Christianity that gives dignity to mankind, everything that builds society upon a true basis—the press, the steam engine and the teaching of Jesus Christianity that gives dignity to mankind, everything that builds society upon a true basis—the press, the steam engine and the teaching of Jesus Christianity of the Church. If the Pope resists liberty of mutuidual research and liberty of thought and sp was not so, he urged, with Popery. Roman Catholi-

seize the great occasion offered him to cover his naule with glory, and that the end would be greater liberty of thought and action, a greater nurification of the church, and a great impulse to the cause of true Christianity.

"HOW TO ESCAPE HELL." What Swedenborg Teaches-Lecture by Oliver Dyer.

Last evening oliver Dyer, the author of the "Wickedest Man in New York," delivered a lecture in the large half at the Cooper Institute upon the

above rather startling and peculiar subject. The audience was large and represented the respectable masses of the city. The lecturer prefaced his expo sition with reading several passages of Scripture among them the eighteenth chapter of St. Luke, the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew and the parable of the Prodigal Son. These set forth the grounds, he said, upon which we shall escape hell, if we escape it all. When this subject is put in form of a question it is essentially I do to be saved?" The first question that always assails the conscience of a sinner is how to escape hell. Let him find that out, and he will take care bell. Let him find that out, and he will take care of the rest. Men have a more decided notice about hell than heaven. All the orthodox Christians in the worth have no vague idea of hell, but it is clear and decided; but of heaven their ideas are misty—extremely foggy. It is an interesting fact that old churchmen assert and believe to know that the souls of the saved are substantial beings, those of the dammed must be individualized, subject to the torments of hell fire, if not physical fire, something worse; that they must have inculties to recollect all they over did, all the sins committed, in fact to realize that they are the right men, and thus through eternity can Divine vengeance only be satisfied. The new Church accepts all this, and even goes farther, so much so that the hair of the most inveterate orthodox will stand on ends. If this personality, this positiveness about hell is so, why is the first of the most inveterate orthodox will stand on ends. If this personality, this positiveness about hell is so, why is the first of heaven just as conscious of perfect bitss and happiness as the doomed in heal is of misery? Hell and heaven just as conscious of perfect bitss and happiness as the doomed in heal is of misery? Hell and heaven just as conscious of perfect bitss and happiness as the doomed in heal is of misery? Hell and heaven just as conscious of perfect bitss and happiness as the doomed in heal is of misery? Hell and heaven just as conscious of perfect bits and happiness as the doomed in heal is of misery? Hell and heaven leading the damned miserable that he has forgotten to make the redeemed happy. The points then adduced by the lecturer were:—First, "A philosophical truth, every human being has the clearest and best conception of those things of which he has a measure in himself." Man thinks more of hell than heaven because there is more of the often the heaven. In the pattern is more of the often the pattern happy and help the propers. A man goes to hell because he belongs there, because it his of the rest. Men have a more decided notion about hell than beaven. All the orthodox Christians In

THE JOHN STREET METADOS PISCOPAL CHURCH. Celebration of the One Hundred and Third

Anniversary.

A very interesting service, which was largely attended, was held yesterday at the old Methodisi Episcopal church, John street. This church is the Methodist church built in America, and yesterday was the one hundred and third anniversary. A sermon was presched in the morning by Dr. Dashiell, President of Dickinson College, and at seven o'clock in the evening by Dr. Bartine, of Trenton, N. J. In the afternoon a public meeting was held, at which all the old pastors and members of the church were invited to be present. Among those who took part in the service was Father Bean, who is nearly one hundred years old, and several members who had been members of the church for more than sixty years, The first Methodist class meeting of four members was established at this church, and the Episcopal Methodists numbered in January, 1800, 2429,894 members, while the deaths had been 3,800,000, showing an increase since the formation of that class meeting of about 30,000 a year addabout eighty-three per day. Collections were taken in during the day which amounted to nearly \$3,000. It transpired during the neeting that clauses in the trust deed of the church would prevent its being sold and appropriated to commercial uses, an annoducement that was received with considerable manifestations of manifulness and approval. ermon was preached in the morning by Dr. Dashiell

Michael Lane, of 25 Ludlow street, who was mad vertently mentioned as a member of a "gang" of table and respectable citizen, and his name has been placed on the registry list by the inspectors, who at

"State" tickets have been prepared by some cun ning individuals, headed "Democratic State Ticket," with the names of all the democratic candidates, with the exception of William F. Allen for Comp

with the exception of William F. Alien for Comptroller. Instead of that gentleman's name appears the name of "Horace Greeley." The philosopher apparently seeks good company.

Captain W. H. McIntyre officially announces that he has withdrawn from the contest for Assembly in the Eleventh district, George McGovern, in the same district, has also withdrawn. They give as reasons for their action the desire to secure beyond peradventure the success of the democratic party and the election of a worthy democrat in the person of Mr. Peter Iralinor.

The announcement that Patrick McGovern received the Mozart nomination for Assembly in the Twentieth district is pronounced by a gentleman, claiming to have been the secretary of the Convention, as "malls."

The executive committees of the different organi-

"falls."

The executive committees of the different organizations were engaged all day yesterday in distributing ballots and giving directions to those selected to act as booth keepers and "sidewalk workers" at the polis to-morrow.

In a. Alien denies that he is a candidate for Assembly in the Seventeenth district, and states that Mr. C. A. Flammer is the only republican candidate in the district.

Mr. C. A. Flammer is the only republican candidate in the district.

Peter Hawkins attempted, as alleged by an inspector at the First district of the Eighteenth ward, to register as Peter Caulkins, of 52 West Sixteenth street. Benjamin Morris changed his name temporarily, and for reasons best known to himself, to Proderick Schuitz. Philip Hart endeavored to do likewise by calling himself ofto Walther. The three gentlemen were arraigned yesterday before Justice Dodge, for attempting the dodge, and were placed under bonds to answer.

FIRES IN THIS CITY.

In Canal Street-Three Pleasure Gardens

Burned.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in some rubbish under the stairs in the pard of Nos. 82 and 84 Canal street, it is believed by the work of an incendiary. No. 82 is a small two story brick building, occupied by Caroline Diers, whose loss is \$500; insured for \$1,500 in the Star Insurance Company. No. 84 is a two story unoccu-Insurance Company. No. 84 is a two story unoccupied frame structure, which was entirely consumed. Both the houses are the property of the Beckman estate, whose loss is about \$4,000.

The fire extended to No. 26 Eldridge street, which is occupied by Mrs. Norte, whose loss is \$2,500 on furniture. She is insured for \$4,000 in city companies. The building is owned by John Johnston, of Brooklyn, and is damaged about \$2,000. All the houses were cheap, popular resorts for fast young men to while away their file hours.

During the progress of the conflagration an inmate of No. 82, named Lizzie McDomaid, jumped from the second story, and was so severely injured that it was found necessary to remove her to Bellevue Hospital.

The Fifty-third Street Fire.

The police reports place the losses in the fire t East Fifty-third street yesterday morning as follows:-Ogden & Carpenter, \$30,000, insured for 100ws;—Ogden & Carpenter, \$0,000, mon-sured; Leander Stone, \$4.00; Michael Maioney, \$200; Martin & Hedgeman, lime and lath dealers, \$2,000. This, it will be eeen, is below the estimate made in yesterday's HERALD.

Argon in Hamilton Street. At four d'clock yesterday morning some evil-disposed person attempted to fire the dwelling No. 30 Hamilton street. A fire was built on the stairs, but it was discovered by an inmate and extinguished pefore any material damage had been done.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

THE NOVEMBER TERM OF THE LAW COURTS.

During the present month, the excitement incident to the election being over, the law courts will have amount of business, judging from the heavy calendars, &c., is expected to be transacted by the legal fraternity. The following is the assignment of judges

for the term:—
In the United States Circuit Court Judge Benedict vill sit one week longer to dispose of eviminal and revenue cases. Judge Bratchford will then probably

revenue cases. Judge Emichford will then probably take up civil cases.

In the United States District Court Judge Blatchford will take up cases on the jury calendar, including bankrupicy cases.

In the United States District Court Judge Blatchford will take up cases on the jury calendar, including bankrupicy cases.

In the Supreme Court Judge Ingrabam will hold chambers, Judge Barnard will continue to hold special and Judges Clerke, Cardozo and Sutherland term. By request of counsel in the Board of Education case Judge Cardozo has consented to hold a special circuit in the fourth week.

In the Superior Court Judge Pithian will hold special circuit in the fourth week.

In the Superior Court Judge Pithian will hold special term, Judge McCunn will preside over Jury traits in Fart 1 and Judge Jones in Part 2, General term will be held by Judges Baroour, Moneil and Freedman.

In the Common Picas Pirst Judge Charles P. Daly will preside over jury trials in Part 1, and Judge Joffin R. Brady hold chambers. The general term of this court has been adjourned indefinitely until the appointment of a new judge by the Governor.

The following is the calendar for Part 1 of the Common Picas for to-days—

169—Adelade M. de Lavalette va. William M. Parks et al. 260—Leb S. Wizzell va. Will in Dissorre, Fresident, et al. 488—James Fettreich et al. vs. Joseph Rosenthal.

567—Thomas Weeks vs. John Marshal.

568—Thomas E. Fish va. George W. Niles.

460—Leb S. Wizzell vs. A George W. Niles.

460—Leb Flaglac Coguand vs. Marte Surfe.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

past twenty-four hours in comparison with the cor-

SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT .- Yesterday morning a team of spirited horses, owned and driven by Mr. Myers, of Fifth street, before a light top wagon, ran away on Eighty-fourth street, near Third avenue, throwing Mr. Myers out and seriously injuring him about the head.

the Coroners' office was unusually dull yesterday, there being only the cases of two children reported, and they died from natural causes. Coroner Flynn took charge of the bodies, and will make the necessary investigations.

INCIDENTALS.—John Leonard was found in Church

street yesterday with a broken leg, and was sent to

Believue Hospital.
James Keily, of No. 12 Tiliary street, Brooklyn,
yesterday fell overboard at pier 46 East river, but
was rescued from drowning. "Tanglepoor" Victorious.—Benjamin Willard,

aged thirty eight, of 84 Variek street, while intoxicated last night fell into the cellar of 101 Grand street, and was severely injured. He was conveyed to the Eighth precinct station house by officer Kearney and attended by a police surgeon.

Another Street Car Accidentally fell from the front

platform of car No. 123, of the Third avenue line, at the corner of Fity sixth street and Third avenue, last night, the car passing over his left foot, crush-ing it. He was conveyed home by officer Westing, of the Nineleenth precinct.

AN EARLY WIFE BEATER,—At about two o'clock

yesterday afternoon Ann Early, aged thirty-five, residing in Fifty-first street, near First avenue, was beat severely over the head with a club in the hands of her husband. Domestic difficulty and bad whiskey are supposed to have been the cause of the disturbance. The woman was sent to believe Hospital in an ambulance.

n an ambulance.

Grand Ocean Race.—The steamer Persire, of the the Inman line, left this port at about the same time on Saturday, with an understanding that they were to have a trial of speed in crossing the ocean. Large wagers have been made in Wail street on the result of the contest, and notwithstanding the remarkably quick time made by the City of Brussers on her recent trip to this country the betting was

THE AURORA BOREALIS, -Shortly after the close of twilight last evening the northern horizon began to be illuminated with the auroral light. At twelve minutes after eight o'clock the streamers moved upward from the horizon towards the zentih. At twe minutes to nine these were very numerous and shone with great brilliancy and every variety of hue; the scarlet and rose-red colors were very prominent. The evening was very clear. The dmerald arch was noted for the ocauty of its color.

THE PARK METEOROLOGICAL REPORT for the week ending October 30, 1869, shows the condition of the weather during that period to have been as follows:-Barometer-Mean, 29.961 inches; maximun, at 12:15 A. M., October 24, 20.608 inches: range, .758 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 4), degrees; maximun, at 12:15 A. M., October 24, 59.7 degrees; minimum, at five A. M., October 23, 730,2 degrees; range, 20.5 degrees. October 23, rain fell from 4:15 P. M. to 6 P. M., to the depth of .01 inch: October 29, rain fell from 2:30 P. M. to 5:15 P. M., to the depth of .03 inch, making the total amount of water for the week .04 inch.

THE SOCIETY OF SISTERS OF THE STRANGER. whose headquarters are at the Bible House, Astor place, is working a great deal of good in an unostenplace, is working a great deal of good in an unestentiatious manner. The organization is supported entirely by subscriptions and donations, and being, at present, possessed of only limited means for carrying on its good work, has issued a circular setting forth some instances of its labors, and appealing to the charitable and philantrophic to contribute. The society is composed of ladies, and any lady in any part of the country by paying one dollar a month becomes a member of the association. Any gentleman who pays the same monthly fee becomes an honorary member, and any person by the payment of twenty dollars becomes a member for lie.

THE FIRST WARD SHOOTING AFFRAY-DANGEROUS Condition of the Victim.—Within the last twentyfour hours Archibald Douglass, the man who was
shot in the back of the head by a pistol in the hands
of Thomas Jackson on Friday last, during a quarrel
between them at the porter house No. 2 Washington
street, has failed rapidly, and yesterday afternoon
was in an unconscious condition. No further effort
has been made to trace the bullet in his brain, as the
result of such an attempt was greatly to be feared.
It is firmly believed that Douglass cannot long survive his injuries. Jackson is in the Toombs, awaiting the result of an investigation, which will be
made by the Coroner. The friends of the dying man
allege that Jackson had no justification whatever for
discharging the pistol.

The Redemytion of the City Debt.—The City CONDITION OF THE VICTIM .- Within the last twenty

THE REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT .- The City Chamberlain will pay to-day the interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New York and redeem a portion of the principal, as

Stock for docks and slips, principal redeemed.

Volunteer soldiers' families' aid fund bonds
Assessment fund bonds
Street improvement fund bonds
Revenue bonds of 1869.

Interest on the above.

28,488
Interest on other stocks and bonds.

760,603 Total city.....\$4,251,492

Bonds for repayment of taxes, principal Total county \$2,707,050 Grand total \$7,044,543

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE STABBING AFFRAY IN THE FIRST WARD. omas Powers, who was arrested on Saturday night for stabbing Foley, the bartender, at the item of the stabbing Foley, the bartender, at the item of the stabbing Foley, the bartender, at the item of the stabbing Foley the bartender of the stabbing stabbing stabbing and committed to answer. He was admitted to ball in \$300.

Encouragement for Highwaymen and Thieves.

On the watch returns of the Twentieth precinct yesterday morning at Jefferson Market there were two

found man named Charles Sebastan, before Justice Dodge at before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market upon complaint of his father, residing a 150 Crosby street, charged with stealing forty dollars in money from him on the 25th mst. The fathe states he gave his son a bill to collect, and he appropriated the money to his own use and cleared out its was sent to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

ANOTHER WATCHPUL OPERATION.-Kaspar Heer of 323 West Forty-first street, yesterday appeared before Justice Shandley, at Essex Market Ponce before Justice Shandley, at Essex market Fonce Court, and charged a man named Charles Phillips with scening from his person a watch, valued at kirrly dollars. About one o'clock yesterday morning fleer attempted to get on a car in the Bowery, near liester street, but his foot slipped, and he fell down. Two mean helped him up, one of whom was Phillips, and after gaming his feet fleer missed his watch, and was historneed by a friend that he saw Phillips take it. Hed to answer.

A Dog as "FHE BONE" IN A SUNDAY MORNING QUARREL.—A boy named Matthew Ryan, residing at 319 Water street, was brought before Judge at 319 Water street, was brought before Judge Dowling jesterday morning, at the Tombs, charged with stabiling a young man mamed Joseph H. Lorn, of 250 Front street. According to the statement of the prisoner the complanant had a dog that belonged to the prisoner, and they had a quarrel about the dog yesterday morning, and in the course of the altercation Ryan struck Lorn with a knife he had in his hand. He said that he did not intend to do any harm. Committed to answer.

OHM, THE FORGER.—Christian Ohm, the forger arrested by detectives Casey and Chilin, of the

Eighth precinct, on Saturday night, charged with

LESS.—Officer Dyckman, of the Eighth precinct, yesterday morning arraigned a female named Bertha Hansom before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, Hansom before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market, upon compliant of Richard Jones, of No. 25 Amity place, charged with stealing a gold water from him early yesterday morning. Ar. Jones states that he applied at the door of his residence about two o'clock yesterday morning for admittance, and the "old woman" net getting around hi ame to suit him he discovered a light in a brothel nearly opposite, and he went over. He took the prisoner on his lap, and she, thinking, berliaps, that a young man in he company needed no watch on minself, fondled around him until she succeeded in removing his watch. She denied the charge, but was committed in default of ban to answer.

The hyward of Distribushers of Endners.

THE REWARD OF DISINTERESTED KINDNESS .- Patrick Maxwell, of 49 Mulberry street, called to see his friend Feter Giroy, who keeps at 55 Centre street, and enjoyed the hospitality of his Centre street, and enjoyed the hospitality of his friend by partaking of sundry drinks. The latter appeared to have had an effect upon Maxwell, rendering it to him a matter of uncertainty as to whether he could find his way home without assistance. He therefore asked difroy to see him home. Chroy set out to do this, but when at the corner of Park and Maiberry streets he broke away from Maxwell in a violent manner and the latter inseed from the pocket of his coat some twenty-eight dollars. Maxwell having reason to believe Chroy had taken it had him arrested. He was brought before Judge Dowling, at the Fombs Folice Court, yesterday and committed to answer.

Bulow, a German, residing at 39 and 41 Centre street, met Miss Annie Moran at the corner of Chatham and North William streets, and got into conversation with her, and he strolled along with her for about two or three blocks. He then thought he would have something to drink, and he went into a saloon, leaving her outside and asking her to wait a minute or two. On feeling for his pocketoook he found it was gone and with it forty-one dollars, which it contained. He rushed out to Annie, but found she was gone. She was afterwards arrested and brought before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday and committed to shawer. Annie denied that she had robbed Mr. Bulow, and said she only wished she had the pocketbook and the notes, but unfortunately she had not. ham and North William streets, and got into conver-

THE POST OFF CE.

Quarterly Statement of the Business The subjoined tables present a view of the busi-ness transacted by the New York Post Office with Europe and the West Indies for the quarter ending September 30, 1800:-

September 30, 1869:		
RECEIVE	ED.	
	Letters.	Postage.
Great Britain	475,597	855,732 37
Bremen and Hamburg		24,000 95
North German Union	102,855	27,388 84
France	. 156,434	24,035 24
Belgium	. 8.784	1,342 97
Netherlands	. 12.794	1,905 90
Switzerland		8,258 10
Italian		2,345 75
West indies	. 145,416	18,712 94
Total	1,234,980	\$158,723 06
FURWAR	78547e	
Great Britain	581,928	\$73,113 50
Bremen and Hamburg	303,445	31,166 45
North German Umon	122,870	18,645 03
France	194,865	20,030 89
Belgium	9,792	420 45 2,419 15
Netherlands	18,288 27,480	4,114 40
	18,743	2,034 80.
West Indies	120,418	14,015 71
West indies	Longwin	19,010 14
Total	TION.	\$176,480 18
Europe and West Indies,		
received	1,234,980	\$158,723 O G
Europe and West Indies, forwarded	1,300,280	178,460 98

SUBURBAN INTELL GENCE NEW JEASEY.

Jersey City.
Died of Insueres.—The boy William Toner, who cil down stairs a few days since at the Catholic Institute, died of his wounds yesterday afternoon,

Coroner Warren gare a permit for burial.

Robert Kelley, the youth who was recently run over on the railroad, expired at the hospital last evening. His mother is a poor widow, residing at No. 17 karlroad avenie. The inquest on the deceased will be held on Wednesday. Hoboken.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERPEIT MONEY .- Yester-

day afternoon a German, named August Hurtzman, aged thirty-five years, was arrested for offering a counterfeit two dollar bill in payment for drink at a saloon in Washington street. He was locked up at the station horse to await an examination before Commissioner Hoffman. ERMOVED TO TRENTON .- Margaret Hart, the poor

creature who so suddenly became insane, and wh insantty assumed so peculiar a phase, has been removed to Trenton. At the last it became necessary, to lace her up in a canvas frock specially made for such violent cases.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—A young man

named Henry Spettman appeared at police head-quarters yesterday forenoon and stated that white quarters yescreaty foreign an attack that while indulging in a little conviviality with some parties in an Oxford street saloon the preceding evening he was assaulted and robbed of his watch and other valuables. The police at once set about investigat-ing the matter. CUT TO PIECES ON THE NEW JERSEY RALROAD.

Between ten and eleven o'clock on Sasurday night a man named Peter E. Beal, lately in the employ of a man named Peter E. Beal, lately in the employ of the New Jersey Railroad Company as freight agent at Elizabeth, was run over on the track between here and waverly and literally cut to pieces. It is supposed that he fell from a freight train going south, while in a state of intoxication, and was struck by a way train coming in an opposite direction soon after. The remains were picked up and removed to this city. Deceased resided, it is supposed, with his brother, Thomas Beal, at No. 310 Plane street, in this city. He is said to have left a wife and one child. The unfortunate man was about thirty-five years of age, and served during the war in captain Martin's company, First New Jersey Vonnteers.

LOYG ISLAND.

A SERIES OF BURGLARIES IN NEWTOWN.-During the past week crime has been very prevalent on Long Island, and particularly in the Western District. The house of Mr. George Baker was entered and robbed of two gold watches, chains, wearing apparel and other goods, in all to the value of about \$500. The thieves first entered the bed chambers of the family and administered chloroform to the sieepers.

The house of Samuel tilker was also entered and robbed of about \$400 worth of goods in the manner, in which the above robbery was committed. The articles stoien consisted of silverware, Jovelry and wearing apparel.

The boldest ourglary committed in Queens county since the Robinson robbery was that perpetrated in

waring apparel,
The boldest burglary committed in Queens county
separate charges of highway robbery, and the complainant in neither case appearing to prosecute the
desperadoes, they were discharged by Justice Bodge.
As long as taleves and loafers can intimidate persons through threats from appearing and prosecuting their pais they will have full sway.

A YOUTHFUL APPROPRIATOR.—Officer Smith, or
the Eighth precinct, yesterday arraigned as